

CELTIC IS TORPEDOED:

THE STEAMSHIP CELTIC, ONE OF THE BIG WHITE STAR LINERS, WAS ATTACKED AND TORPEDOED BY A GERMAN SUBMARINE, ACCORDING TO RELIABLE INFORMATION RECEIVED TO-DAY IN MARINE CIRCLES HERE, DURING A VOYAGE FROM ENGLAND TO AMERICA. EFFORTS ARE BEING MADE TO SAVE THE VESSEL, WHICH, IT IS BELIEVED, CARRIED NO PASSENGERS.

WEATHER—Probably showers late to night.

"If It Happens In New York
It's In The Evening World"

The



World.

FINAL
EDITION

"Circulation Books Open to All."

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PRICE TWO CENTS.

Copyright, 1918, by The Press Publishing Co. (The New York World).

NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 1, 1918.

16 PAGES

PRICE TWO CENTS.

GERMANS AGAIN THROWN BACK IN ATTACKS SOUTH OF SOMME

GAMBLER IS SHOT DEAD; SAM SCHEPPS IN CUSTODY IN ANOTHER ROSENTHAL CASE

Harry Cohen, Who Was to
Testify in John Doe Inquiry,
Mysteriously Killed.

KNEW OF HARLEM RING.

Witness in Famous Murder
Case and Two Companions
Held for Investigation.

Harry Cohen, gambler, No. 7 West
92d Street, had promised to give to
Assistant District Attorney James
Smith this afternoon a mass of evi-
dence which would have laid com-
pletely bare the workings of the most
powerful gambling ring in Harlem.

At 6:30 o'clock this morning Cohen
was shot dead in the hallway of the
Raleigh Apartment house, where he
lived. The slayer ran out the front
door and escaped.

"It is another Rosenthal case,"
Smith told an Evening World re-
porter.

Within an hour after the murder
Smith was on the scene, where Capt.
McKenna of the Fourth Branch De-
fective Bureau was already in charge.
Smith took one look at the dead man,
turned to McKenna, and said:

"Get your men after Sam Schepps
and get him quick."

Schepps was a witness in the first
Rosenthal murder case. He is known
to the police as a gambler and a
handy man in underworld doings. He
was brought back from Hot Springs,
Ark., for the Rosenthal trial.

Between Cohen and Schepps, the
police say, there has been ill feeling,
with a real or fancied cause. Schepps
had a girl by the name of Grace
Leslie. She got into trouble some
time ago and she was sentenced to the
Workhouse for violation of the Ten-
ement Act.

**SCHEPPS AND TWO OTHERS
NOW UNDER ARREST.**

Schepps was found at 11 o'clock
in a little store that he keeps at 47th
Street and Seventh Avenue. Two
other men were taken into custody
with him and the three were taken to
the District Attorney's office.

"Did you ever hear of Harry the
Yott?" Schepps was asked at the Dis-
trict Attorney's office. ("Harry the
Yott" was one of Cohen's nicknames.)
"Yes, I've heard of him," said
Schepps.

"Ever meet him?" was asked.
"No, I don't think so. I've been
trying to break away from the old
crowd," was Schepps's reply.

"Do you know Grace Leslie?"

"I do," Schepps answered, "and I
consider her arrest and conviction an
outrage."

"Do you know that the murder of
Harry the Yott this morning was
connected with the arrest of Grace
Leslie?"

"I do not," said Schepps.

**CONFRONTED BY ONLY WIT-
NESS OF SHOOTING.**

Schepps was then confronted with
Joseph Edney, elevator boy at the
Raleigh Apartment, who was the only

HYLAN IN CONFAB WITH MURPHY AT ATLANTIC CITY

They Discuss Hearst, and
Leader Asks About Warn-
ing Letter to Officials.

It became known to-day that an
important conference had taken place
at Atlantic City between Mayor John
P. Hyland, Tammany Leader Charles
F. Murphy and Aldermanic President
Alfred E. Smith. Grover A. Whalen,
the Mayor's secretary, also was present.
The conference was held at the
Hotel Traymore under the guise of a
little family dinner, at which Presi-
dent Smith was the host. Present
beside the men were Mrs. Hyland and
Miss Virginia Hyland, Mrs. Murphy
and her daughter, Mrs. Smith and
Mrs. Whalen.

After the dinner, which was held
in a private dining room, the ladies
in the party received a diplomatic
intimation that the Board Walk was
inviting and wheel chairs available.
Whereupon the men were left to dis-
cuss affairs of state among them-
selves.

Through wireless channels it be-
came known that several important
matters were discussed by Mayor
Hyland and Leader Murphy. The first
of these, so the political gossip has
it, was the gubernatorial candidacy
of Mr. Hearst. Mayor Hyland was
outspoken in his praise of the news-
paper publisher and told Mr. Murphy
that Hearst would make one of the
best Governors New York has ever
had. Although the leader of Tam-
many Hall was outspoken in his re-
ply, his stated attitude toward Mr.
Hearst has not yet reached the ears
of the otherwise well-informed.

Next, it is said, Mr. Murphy
plunged into the subject of Mayor
Hyland's letter to his Commissioner
before he left for Atlantic City. Mr.
Murphy is said to have practically
demanded to know from Mayor Hyland
just what he meant by the letter in
question. It will be remembered that
the Mayor told the Commissioner
that unless they showed better re-
sults they would subject themselves
to the same fate as former Police
Commissioner Hughes.

Friends of the Tammany leader say
he politely but pointedly told the
Mayor of New York that he did not
propose having good Tammany men
threatened; that leaders of Tammany
Hall who received warning letters
from the Mayor were up in arms and
that such a state of affairs could not
continue.

Mayor Hyland is understood to have
defended his attitude by claiming
that his daily work at City Hall was
held up by a veritable flood of ap-
plications for increases in salaries
from department heads. It was ex-
plained that the Commissioners were
not seeking salary increases for them-
selves but for faithful lieutenants.
It is known that before the con-
ference broke up the impression was
clearly conveyed to Mayor Hyland
that his letter to his Commissioner,
many of them Tammany leaders, is
considered as a club to beat Tammany
Hall into line for Hearst for Gov-
ernor.

Remember, LIBERTY, D. R. Ameri-
can Fuel Co., Mrs. VESU

THREE DAYS AT FRENCH FRONT AT HEIGHT OF GREATEST BATTLE

MILES OF SINGING YANKEES RUSH FORWARD TO BATTLE

Pershing's Army, Under Direct Command of
Gen. Foch, Show Rare Spirit as Welcome
Order Comes to Enter Great Fight.

NEW YORK WOMAN HELD OUT TO LAST IN SHELL TORN TOWN



MRS. A.M. DIKE

LONG RANGE U. S. GUN TO SHOOT 105 MILES IS PLANNED BY NAVY

Proposed Great Cannon Will Be
Constructed on the Sub-
Caliber Plan.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The
United States Navy De-
partment plans to com-
plete a long range gun capable
of carrying 165 miles.

It will be developed along the
so-called sub-caliber plan.

This embodies creation of a large
gun of big caliber and then insert-
ing therein a tube for a smaller
caliber shell.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels is
understood to be favorable to the
plan. On the other hand, some
naval authorities believe that such
a gun is of no military importance.

The longest American gun is a
16-inch, on one of the new dread-
noughts. This is 65 to 70 feet
long, but the new gun would be
about 85 feet and develop a mu-
nition velocity of 3,000 feet per second
as against a velocity of 2,600 feet
per second, which is about normal.

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WITH THE AMERICAN ARMIES
IN FRANCE, April 1.—Pershing's di-
visions are moving forward to the
front. They will soon be in battle.

In great French Army caissons the
"dough boys" are being sent forward.
French artillery, manned by Persh-
ing's superb gunners, follow. "Slam
cannon," as the troops call the trav-
elling kitchens, keep the men well
supplied with warm food. They are
happy at the prospect of giving battle
to the foe. Their only hope, as they
loudly express it, is that the French
and British will not whip the Ger-
mans until they can enter the fray.

Even the highest officers command-
ing the American Army, which is un-
der the direct orders of Gen. Ferdi-
nand Foch, Supreme Commander of
the Allied Armies, does not know ex-
actly where they will enter the fight,
but they are ready for anything. The
morale of the men is unexcelled.

Hundreds and thousands of motor
trucks, field artillery, supply trains,
staff cars and motorcycle detachments
from the American Army fill many
miles of the winding French roads as
they go forward. The Americans
are packed like sardines in the great
caissons, which are driven by French
drivers.

The Americans and French are on
the best terms of camaraderie. French
officers are elated at the superb spirit
shown by the Americans and say they
will give a rare account of themselves
in the new open field fighting in which
they are best versed.

The acceptance by France of Gen.
Pershing's offer of all American men
and material for the present emer-
gency has in effect virtually resulted
in a unified army command, so far as
the French Army and American
forces are concerned. This is shown
by the fact that the orders issued to
the American troops are of French
origin.

Great activity continued Sunday
throughout the zone where the Ameri-
can troops are quartered. It began at 4
o'clock in the morning, when heavily
loaded motor caissons began rumbling
through the streets and over the
roads, which by noon were crowded
with caissons, both motor and horse
drawn; marching men, horses and
artillery.

As on Saturday, some parties were
going in one direction and some in
another. The Americans passing were
cheered by others who stood along the
roads watching the virtually endless
processions, some of which were miles
long.

Out on the open roads the men in
the caissons sang everything from
"The Battle Hymn of the Republic"
to "Tipperary." They exhibited the
greatest enthusiasm for the work they
had in hand, and seemed to be an-
xious to get it started.

Frequently during the day heavy
motor trucks skidded from the muddy
roads into ditches, but they were lit-
erally picked up by as many Ameri-
cans as could get a hand on them and
set back on the road and started
again toward their destination.

A little thing like lifting the end of
a five-ton motor truck from a ditch
means nothing to Americans who are
in a hurry to get into the fight.

(For Racing Results See Page 2.)

Martin Green, Evening World's Cor-
respondent, Vividly Describes the
Struggle in Valley of Oise and
Entrance of American Engineers.

By MARTIN GREEN.

(Special Staff Correspondent With the French Army at the Front.)

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WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, April 1.—Through
the courtesy of the French military authorities I was enabled to
be on the spot last Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday near the
point where the combined French and British forces foiled the German
attempt to reach Paris through the Valley of the Oise and forced the
change in the German plans which developed into the present attack along the front between Moreuil
and Lassigny. Since then I have been in the combat
zone and have witnessed battles in the air and on
open terrain in the valley and hills along the Oise in
the Noyon sector. I was within 150 yards of the
advance German patrols on the banks of the Oise at
Pontoise, near Noyon, on Tuesday evening. I was
accompanied by two other American correspondents.
I believe we were the only correspondents of any
nationality on this section of the front line of the greatest battle in the
history of the world.

The British and French rally on the south bank of the Oise after
an orderly retreat was a magnificent spectacle and also a magnificent
exhibition of the heroism, resourcefulness and power of our Allies in
defense and counter-attack.

Compared with this struggle in open country, with all branches of
arms engaged, including cavalry, the raids and bombardments I had wit-
nessed in the American sector seemed like a Fourth of July celebration in
a country town.

MOTORED TO FRONT WITH CHAUFFEUR FROM TEXAS.

Leaving Paris on Monday morning with only three military passes
in effect that date, we reached the vicinity of Soissons early in the after-
noon. The train could not enter the town because the station was being
shelled by Germans. We walked in and reported at military head-
quarters. The town was bombarded all night. Next morning, provided
with our French credentials, we proceeded to the front in an automobile
with a young chauffeur from Fort Worth, Texas. We motored slowly
for hours along a road choked with French infantry and artillery hur-
rying to the front. Thousands on thousands of men, walking or riding on
trucks, hundreds of great guns, all hastened over the country between
the Aisne and the Oise, out of which the French drove the Germans a
year ago in the campaign of the Chemin des Dames.

We met hundreds of refugees walking or riding on caissons fur-
nished by the Red Cross. It was a pitiable sight—old men, women and
children driven for the second time from lands they had recovered after
the French drove the Germans north last March and April. All were
brave and confident of another and eventual victory. The sound of can-
nonading to north, east and west was continuous.

AT FRONTIER OF AMERICAN RECLAMATION.

Early in the afternoon we reached Blérancourt, the principal village
under course of reconstruction under the auspices of an organization
headed by Anne Morgan, deserted by all save Mrs. Dike, in charge, and
Miriam Blagden of New York, superintending the removal of personal
effects and the last refugees to points south. Two wounded French sol-
diers, left by the American women, had orders to saturate all supplies
with oil and set them on fire in case the Germans advanced across the
Oise into the village. The Germans did not advance and the village is
still intact—the frontier outpost of American reconstruction work in
France, a monument to the generosity and executive ability of American
women. From Blérancourt we headed for Noyon, which the Germans
had captured the night before.

The roads and fields were congested with French and British in-

(Continued on Page Two.)

BRITISH HOLD ALBERT LINE AGAINST TWO NEW DRIVES; FRENCH RETAKE A VILLAGE

Paris and London Report the Fail-
ure of Powerful German Attacks
North of Montdidier and South of
the Somme River.

PARIS reports fighting of extreme violence last night in the
sector north of Montdidier. French and British troops
broke up the assaulting waves of large bodies of German
troops.

Farther south the French held the town of Grivesnes against
repeated attacks, inflicting heavy losses on the Germans.

Gen. Haig reports the defeat last night of two German attacks
in the western outskirts of Albert, where the British tenaciously
hold their line.

South of the Somme the Germans persisted in their attempts
to advance toward Amiens along the Luce and Avre Valleys, but
made little progress.

It was reported to-day by the United Press that the Germans
had again occupied Moreuil, at the western point of their advance,
north of Montdidier. No mention of this was made in the Paris
official report. The British War Office last night announced the
capture of this village by the Franco-British troops.

PARIS, April 1.—Following is the text of to-day's statement of
the French War Office:

"Yesterday and last night the battle continued with extreme
violence north of Montdidier. The enemy directed his efforts in
particular along the front between Montdidier and the Peronne-
Amiens Road, and threw forward important forces with the par-
ticular object of enlarging his gain west of Hangard-en-Santerre.
Franco-British troops broke up the assaulting waves, which were
not able to debouch. A brilliant counter-attack, in which our Al-
lies gave proof of their valor, enabled the French to throw back
the enemy completely and recapture this village.

"The fighting further south was no less violent. Grivesnes
was the objective of powerful attacks which were rendered inces-
sant, leading to hand-to-hand fighting. This town remained in
the hands of the French, who inflicted considerable losses on the
Germans."

Between Montdidier and Lassigny, the War Office says, there were
no important actions.

BRITISH FIRMLY HOLD LINES; REPULSE ATTACKS AT ALBERT

Teutonic Forces Make Little Progress Along
Luce and Avre Valleys—Haig's Army Cap-
tures 109 Machine Guns Near Serre.

LONDON, April 1.—Following is the report issued to-day by the
British War Office:

"The enemy twice attacked our positions in the western out-
skirts of Albert yesterday evening. Both attacks were repulsed.

"South of the Somme the enemy is persisting in his attempts
to advance along the valleys of the Rivers Luce and Avre, but has
made little progress. Attacks and counter-attacks followed each
other in this sector throughout yesterday afternoon and evening
with varying success, and the fighting is expected to continue.

"In the local operation in the neighborhood of Serre, which
was reported in yesterday morning's communique, the total number
of machine guns taken was 109."

The belief is now held that the first onrush of the enemy has been

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